ABSTRACT

A method of scheduling transmissions in an ad-hoc wireless network is invoked when a frame is received by a medium access control layer of a receiving node. The method includes determining a next node to transmit based on a schedule and a bandwidth allocation. When the next node is different from a node that sent the received frame, the current burst is terminated and the next node is invited to transmit the next burst. When the next node is the node that sent the received frame, the current burst is allowed to continue to be transmitted. Such an approach is suitable for use in applications that require transmissions with a specified quality of service (QOS).